1-8. (CANCELED)

9. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) A method for extracting ~~components, particularly~~ impurities[[,]] from liquids or solids dispersions by using a compressed ~~liquid gases such as, for instance,~~ supercritical or liquid carbon dioxide, ~~wherein~~ the method comprising the steps of:

applying the liquid or dispersion ~~is applied~~ as a thin film in a pressure-tight reactor; and

treating the surface of the thin film ~~is treated~~ with the compressed liquid ~~gas, particularly~~ carbon dioxide, in a counterflow direction, whereby the surface of the thin film is constantly renewed over at least a portion of [[the]] a layer thickness of the thin film by mechanically acting on said liquid or dispersion, and

discharging the liquid ~~is discharged~~ separately from the compressed liquid ~~gas~~ carbon dioxide.

10. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) The method according to claim 9, ~~wherein the~~ further comprising the step of effectuating renewal of the surface of the thin film ~~is effected~~ by the aid of wipers, rollers or doctor blades, while simultaneously adjusting the ~~layer~~ thickness of the thin film.

11. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) [[The]] A device for extracting ~~components, particularly~~ impurities[[,]] from liquids or solids dispersions by using compressed ~~liquid gases such as, for instance,~~ supercritical or liquid carbon dioxide, including a pressure-tight reactor (1) having at least one charging opening (14) for the liquid or dispersion to be treated and the compressed liquid gas (16) as well as appropriate discharge openings (15, 17),

wherein the charging opening (14) for the liquid or dispersion to be treated opens on the inner shell (13) of the reactor (1), and that a rotor (8) ~~having~~ has radial arms [[is]] which are arranged in the interior of the reactor (1) and carry rods (11), scrapers, wipers or rollers (12) extending in the direction of the axis of rotation (9), the radial arms of said rotor cooperating with the liquid or dispersion film on the inner shell (13) of the reactor (1), and [[that]] the charging opening for the liquid or dispersion to be treated and the charging opening for the compressed liquid gas open into the reactor ~~on oppositely~~ are arranged sides on opposite sides of the reactor.

12. (CANCELED)

13. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The device according to claim 11, wherein the reactor (1) comprises a substantially cylindrical or funnel-shaped conical inner shell (13).

14. (PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED) The device according to claim 11, wherein a rotor shaft (7) is connected with a drive (6) via a magnetic coupling.

15. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) The device according to claim 11, wherein the charging opening (14) is ~~designed as~~ a radial and axial bore provided in a lid (2) capable of being sealingly connected with the tubular reactor (1).

16. (CURRENTLY AMENDED) The device according to claim 11, wherein the reactor (1) is ~~designed as~~ a tube ~~including~~ which has flanges (4, 5) connected to the tube ends, and [[that]] the lids (2, 3) capable of being sealingly connected in a pressure-tight manner are attachable to the flanges (4, 5).

17. (NEW) A method for extracting impurities from a dispersion using with one of supercritical carbon dioxide and liquid carbon dioxide, the method comprising the steps of:

applying the dispersion as a thin film in a pressure-tight reactor;

providing a flow of the dispersion to an interior of the pressure-tight reactor through a first end thereof;

providing a flow of one of the supercritical carbon dioxide and the liquid carbon dioxide to the interior of the pressure-tight reactor via a second end thereof, such that such that the flow of the one of the supercritical carbon dioxide and the liquid carbon dioxide is counter to the flow the dispersion; and

mechanically actuating a rotor, located within the pressure-tight reactor, having radial arms which axially support at least one of rods, scrapers, wipers and rollers such that a surface of the thin film of the dispersion is continuously subjected to the flow of one of the supercritical carbon dioxide and the liquid carbon dioxide.